Numb. 8375.

The London Gazette.

Published by Authority.

From Saturday October 27. to Tuesday October 30. 1744.

St. James's, October 30.

THIS being the Anniverſary of the King's Birth Day, his Majeſty received at Noon the Compliments of the Nobility, Foreign Miniſters, and other Perſons of Diſtinction. On this Occaſion the Guns in the Park and at the Tower were fired, and in the Evening there were Bonfires, Illuminations, and other publick Demonſtrations of Joy, throughout London and Weſtminſter.

Tranſlation of a Letter from her Majeſty the Queen of Hungary and Bohemia to the Laudable Convention of the Circle of Swabia, aſſembled at Ulm. Dated Vienna, October 16, 1744.

Maria Thereſia, &c. &c.

BEfore we received your Anſwer of the 3d of this Inſtant, upon Information from our Miniſter Plenipotentiary Baron Ramſchwag, that it had once been propoſed to put neutral Troops of the Circle into our City and Fortreſs of Conſtance, as well as into other fortified Towns and Paſſes ſituate in our Anterior Auſtrian Dominions, we had agreed to that Propoſal, and inſtructed our ſaid Miniſter in every Thing that ſeem'd neceſſary for the ſpeedy Execution of the ſame.

We had likewiſe ordered, before the Receipt of the above-mentioned Anſwer, that, not only nothing ſhould be attempted againſt the Electoral Bavarian Dominions incorporated into the Circle of Swabia, but that even thoſe Things ſhould be reſtored, which, after the unjuſt Aggreſſion of our Enemy, had been fairly ſeized by way of Reprizal. The Value of the Enemy's Effects was repaid laſt Year, and the Proviſions taken from him reſtored to the Bavarian Commiſſary acting in thoſe Parts.

And laſtly, we had ſent Inſtructions, before receiving the Anſwer ſo often mention'd, to our Adminiſtrators in Bavaria, to make a reaſonable Agreement with M. Von Oettinger, the Duke of Wurtemberg's Miniſter, who was ſent to Munich for that Purpoſe, concerning the full Reſtoration of the Rations, and other Contributions raiſed laſt Year: And we are in Hopes that this difficult Affair has already been determin'd to the Satisfaction of both Parties.

By this you ſee, that, as much as is conſiſtent with the Indemnification due to the Rights of our Archducal Houſe, not only ſolemnly acknowledg'd, but even guarantied in the ampleſt Manner by the whole Empire, we conſtantly endeavour, with the utmoſt Attention, to anticipate the Deſires of all true Patriot States of the ſaid Empire.

Our Conduct is the ſame upon all Occaſions, entirely conſiſtent with the Laws of Nature and Nations, as well as with the ſalutary Laws of the Empire, but has more eſpecially for its Object, the inward Tranquillity and Conſtitution of our dear Native Country, the Liberty of Europe, and the Safety of all Chriſtendom.

We have ſhewn ourſelves as peaceable and reconcileable in the midſt of the greateſt Succeſs of our juſt Arms, as we did at the Time that our faithleſs and obſtinate Enemies had already totally oppreſſed our Archducal Houſe, and in purſuance thereof, aſſumed to themſelves a Superiority over the Empire, and even over all Europe.

We have uſed the ſame Attention and Precaution, ſince the beginning of the juſt Defence, to which we have been forc'd, that the Theatre of War might be removed from the Neutral Dominions of the Empire. How far we proceeded therein, even to the Neglect of a Precaution, which having ſince appear'd but too neceſſary, on account of our Adverſary's Way of thinking, is very well known.

Our Enemy's Troops have magnanimouſly been ſpared, when they might eaſily have been deſtroy'd. The bad Uſe which was intended to be made of them, and which has manifeſted itſelf but too much, was no Secret to us. Nevertheleſs we uſed no other Means but Remonſtrances for ſecuring ourſelves againſt it, avoiding even any ſeeming Occaſion of Blame. And you know beſt, how on this very account we addreſſed ourſelves to the Laudable Circle of Swabia, partly by our late Letter of the 11th of February,

February, and partly by the Memorial ſince delivered. And we acknowledge with Thanks, that nothing was omitted by the ſaid Laudable Circle in inſinuating theſe Matters at the Court at Frankfort.

Our Adverſary himſelf ſeemed well inclined: But that unhappy Alliance which he could not reſolve to quit, rendered theſe ſo Zealous and Patriot-like Endeavours fruitleſs, for no other Reaſon, but becauſe the Views of thoſe Courts, on which that at Frankfort entirely depends, were inconſiſtent with them.

Nevertheleſs, even contrary to the Will of our Adverſary, and notwithſtanding ſo much German Blood had unconſcionably been ſacrificed, in order to diſturb the inward Tranquillity of the Empire, the Theatre of War was transferred into Countries torn from Germany. Nor would it have been a hard Matter to effect a ſolid Reconciliation between two Families of the Empire, (which, by the near Ties of Conſanguinity, have at ſeveral Times been cloſely united) and to eſtabliſh for the future the Dignity, Grandeur, Authority, Conſtitution and Welfare of the Empire, if a third Breach of Peace, on the Part of Pruſſia, had not intervened, juſt when the other Party was under the greateſt Apprehenſions of the Conſequences of the Step we had taken.

We have ſeveral convincing Proofs of what was written to you on this Subject on the 22d of laſt Month in our Hands, which, when deſired, we are ready to produce.

That the real Deſtination of the Bavarian Troops is, (according to the Suggeſtion even of thoſe who call themſelves German Patriots, and would appear great Zealots for the German Liberty and fundamental Conſtitution) to ſerve the Crown of France, not only in deſtroying Germans by Germans, but alſo in overturning the whole Empire; in preventing by Force ſeveral immediate and free States of the Body from the Enjoyment of a Neutrality they had agreed to; in extending the Flames of the War even into Circles hitherto untouch'd; in kindling thoſe Flames again in the North; in forging Fetters for the Republick of the United Netherlands on all Sides; in domineering over the Empire; and in one Word, in ſecuring to the ſaid Crown for ever the Determination of the Fate of all Europe; (*to make the French King and his Poſterity for ever Arbiters of the Balance of Europe*). All this appears as plain as the Day, partly from Schmettau's Letter to our Adverſary of the 13th, partly from the Extract of his Report to the King of Pruſſia of the 16th paſt, and laſtly from his three Writings delivered at Metz, which Pieces are ſubjoined here under N° 1, 2, 3, 4, 5. not to mention other moſt important Secrets diſcovered ſince.

This is the true Aim of the Arms of our Adverſary. In this conſiſts the ſweet Fruits of the Union of Frankfort, which is ſo highly extoll'd, (that is to ſay to forge their own Fetters,) to accede to which, the greater Part of the Empire were either to have been induced, by the moſt unlawful Means, or to have been forced. By ſuch Marks the Sincerity of the pretended great Care for maintaining the Members of the Empire, the eminent paternal Tenderneſs, Favour, and Concern for the Empire, are ſufficiently proved.

We therefore believe, after having ſet forth all this, that we have not any further Occaſion to dwell upon a Refutation of the Writings publiſhed on the other Side. Their whole Tenour is more than ſufficiently refuted by thoſe Poſitions of Schmettau, whilſt in the mean Time it is ſufficiently diſcovered what our Enemies aim at.

It is now as plain as the Sun, that in this preſent War, the Queſtion is not alone about the Welfare of our Archducal Houſe, but about the Support of all the leſs powerful immediate States of the Empire, without any Diſtinction of Religion, nay, about the Safety of the Liberties of all Europe, none will or can diſown it, without wilful Blindneſs: Conſequently it is very plain that we are ſtruggling not only for our own, but alſo for the Publick Cauſe; and for the Benefit of ſo great Objects, we are not in the leaſt ſparing of the Lives and Fortunes of our own Subjects.

The Conduct of the Enemy's Troops both in the Franconian and Swabian Circles entirely agrees with Schmettau's Counſels. Even Palaces of Princes are not ſpared, and the Law of Nations has been violated in a Manner unheard of hitherto in the Empire and among civilized People. It is in vain that our unjuſt Enemies appeal to what paſſed laſt Year in the Briſgow. If notwithſtanding a Neutrality agreed to, our hereditary Dominions could be invaded in an hoſtile Manner, from Neutral Territories of the Empire, why ſhould we be reſtrained from doing the ſame, being in the Caſe of the moſt juſt Self-Defence? If thoſe who ſtand upon their own Defence ſhould be debarred the ſame Means which the faithleſs Aggreſſor made uſe of in his hoſtile Attacks, the common Diſturbers would always be ſure of their Point, and be the more emboldened in unjuſt Enterprizes, as they would for the moſt part reap the greateſt Benefit by it, and be ſecure from any Danger. But ſuch a Doctrine has as yet been unknown to the honeſt part of the World, and conſequently will be without doubt deteſted by the Princes and States of the Laudable Circle of Swabia, as it is abſolutely irreconcileable to the Band of human Society. But how conſtantly and religiouſly we have obſerved the ſtricteſt Neutrality in neutral Territories of the Empire, is known to them already, and the ſpairing of the Bavarian Troops there, is more than a ſufficient Proof of it: At the ſame Time we cannot conceive,

how,

how, when the Treaty concluded had ſecured the Enjoyment of the Neutrality no leſs to all our anterior Auſtrian Dominions there, than to the Bavarian Lordſhips incorporated into the ſame Circle, the Princes and States thereof ſhould ever allow any Diſtinction. As for the reſt, we without any Scruple, refer to their farther mature Deliberation, what is required of them in theſe preſſing Circumſtances (as they appear to be from the above Letters of Schmettau) by their Zeal as German Patriots, their Love for our dear Country and their own Liberty, and by a juſt Deteſtation of an inſupportable Yoke. It is ſufficient for us to have frequently convinced them, how ready we are to join in any Propoſals not prejudicial to the Laudable Circle, and tending to its Tranquility. We are no leſs ready to concert with them more effectual Meaſures, both for ſaving our dear native Country in general, and every one in particular, and in this Reſpect even to take the greateſt Share of the Load and the Danger upon ourſelves. Steadineſs, together with the united Forces of thoſe who have the common Welfare at Heart, may eaſily yet afford a Remedy; whereas Experience but too ſurely convinces, that by Delay and inadequate Expedients, the Evil and Danger are only ſo much the more increaſed.

The Pieces, referr'd to in the above Letter, will be publiſhed in the next Gazette.

Conſtantinople, September 20. The Beginning of this Month News was received here of a bloody Engagement near Kars, between a Detachment of Perſians and the Seraskier Agmet Paſcha, as alſo a Reinforcement which was coming to him from Diarbeck, conſiſting of 3000 Men, with two Paſhas of two Tails. This Battle turned out ſo much to the Advantage of the Perſians, that it was with great Difficulty that the Paſcha, after having loſt almoſt all his Men, got into the Town, and ſaved himſelf from the Perſians that purſued him; but the Reinforcement, except a very ſmall Number that eſcaped by Flight, was put to the Sword, with the two Paſhas that conducted it. This Account is however not yet publiſhed, though it comes from very good Authority.

Naples, Oct. 13, *N. S.* A Number of Horſes, which the reſpective Provinces of this Kingdom preſent to the King, are ſent to the Camp at Velletri, whither a Sum of 300,000 Ducats, out of the Revenues of the Kingdom, were ſent, a few Days ſince, from this City, towards the Supply of the preſent extraordinary Expences of the Army. Beſides the Shebecks with Troops lately arrived at Capo d'Anzio from Spain, others are ſince arrived there with freſh Succours to reinforce the Spaniſh Army at Velletri, for whom a large Remittance in Specie has been ſent from Genoa by a Felucca. The Accounts of the Sickneſs of the Adjacencies of Reggio continue very favourable.

Rome, Oct. 17, *N. S.* Laſt Week the ordinary Courier from Milan arrived here without the Letters, and declared, that he had been ſtopped near Acqua Pendente, by a Party of Soldiers from the Neapolitan Garriſon of Orbitelio, who took from him the Mail from Germany, Lombardy, and Tuſcany, with Money and ſome Goods. On the 13th the Auſtrian Generals Brown and Gratz arrived in this City from their Camp at Nemi, to ſolicit a Proviſion of Hay and other Neceſſaries, in which they ſucceeded. Carriages with Baggage, military Stores, &c. paſs daily, near the Walls of this City, from the Auſtrian Camp. On the 14th General Andreaſi arrived in this City from the Camp, to ſolicit of the Government for a ſufficient Number of Waggons and Carriages to remove the Invalids, with all poſſible Expedition, from the Convent of St. Paul without the Walls of this City, to Civita Vecchia by Land, there to be immediately embarked, as a more convenient Place for that Purpoſe than Fiumicino. On the 16th a Supply of Forrages for ten Days were ſent from this City to the Auſtrian Army; at the End of which Time, by the conſtant Motions that are obſerved amongſt them, it is expected that they will decamp. They continue in their uſual Situation, as do the Spaniſh and Neapolitan Armies. The Duke d'Atriſco died lately at Velletri.

Florence, Oct. 20, *N. S.* In Conſequence of Diſpatches which arrived, on the 13th by an Eſtafette to the Regency, from the Great Duke, an extraordinary Council was ſummoned on the 17th, in which the Orders from his Highneſs were read; which were, to raiſe a third Regiment of Militia of 3000 Men, and to augment the two others on Foot, each to 3000 Men. The Magazines, which the Auſtrians lately removed from Sinigaglia, have been tranſported to Revere and Oſtiglia by the Adriatick and the Po. Four Mortars, with a Quantity of Bombs, Ammunition, &c. from Rimini, have likewiſe been removed to Mantua; and Carriages with Baggage, &c. from Prince Lobcowitz's Army, paſs frequently by Bologna for Lombardy.

Vienna, Oct. 24, *N. S.* His Pruſſian Majeſty has advanced from Jankow to Beneſchaw, and ſince from Beneſchaw croſs the Zaſava to Dneſpeck, from whence there are but two good Marches to Prague. The Pruſſians have, in all their Motions, kept the Heights the leaſt acceſſible to Cavalry. It is reported here, that there is no Magazine of Hay in particular at Prague; but that amongſt other Magazines on the Elbe, his Pruſſian Majeſty had made two conſiderable ones at Leutmeritz and Tetchin towards Saxony, and that every Thing is now removing

removing into Prague, in order to form there the principal Magazine. An Attempt to ſurpriſe Pardubite, where the Pruſſians had their greateſt Magazine upon the Elbe, has in ſome Meaſure failed. The Auſtrians diſguiſed like Peaſants, to lead the Waggons loaded with Grenadiers, were diſcovered by the untimely coming up of a noiſy Huſſar, and by an Auſtrian Grenadier's firing a Piſtol upon a Pruſſian Lieutenant Colonel, who was advanced out of the Town, to ſee what occaſioned the Stoppage at the Gate, where ſome Waggons happened to be going out of the Town, when the Auſtrian Waggons were entering. The Lieutenant Colonel ſtruck the diſguiſed Grenadier with his Cane, to oblige him to make Room with his Cart, which coſt the Officer his Life. The Auſtrians found Means however, with the Loſs of 100 Men killed and wounded, or miſſing, to burn a great Quantity of Hay and Straw, and to deſtroy 40,000 Rations of Corn; but the greateſt Part of the Magazine, which is in the Caſtle, was ſaved by the Pruſſians, who remain Maſters of the Town. Baron Trenk has ſtormed Budeweis Sword in Hand, and made Priſoner of War Major General Kreutz with 800 Men and four Pieces of Cannon. Frauenberg, where there are 250 Men, has demanded to capitulate, but Trenk inſiſts upon having them Priſoners of War. General Marſhal has carried Cannon againſt Tabor, and, if he ſucceeds as well as Colonel Trenk, there will have been made very near as many Priſoners of War, at theſe three Places, as the King of Pruſſia found of regular Troops in Prague. The Imperial Generals Minuzzi and Preiſing are under Arreſt, and confined at Gratz, in the ſame Manner as Count Schaſgotch the Grand Burgrave of Bohemia is treated at Prague, with a Threat, that if the latter is removed but one Mile from Prague, the others will be ſent to Temeſwaer.

London, October 29.

Yeſterday Henry Marſhall, Eſq; Lord Mayor Elect for the Year enſuing, was ſworn at Guildhall, when the Chair, and other Enſigns of Mayoralty, were ſurrrendered to him in the accuſtomed Manner.

This Day the new Lord Mayor, acompanied by the late Lord Mayor, Aldermen, Recorder, and Sheriffs, in their Scarlet Gowns, went in their Coaches to the Water-Side, the Sword and Mace being carried before them, and the City Officers attending; and from thence proceeded in the City Barge, attended by the ſeveral Companies in their reſpective Barges, adorned with Streamers and Pendants, to Weſtminſter; and having walked round the Hall, and ſolemnly ſaluted all the Courts, they went to the Exchequer Bar, and the Lord Mayor did there take the Oaths appointed, and having recorded Warrants of Attorney in the proper Courts, returned by Water to Black Fryars, and from thence in Coaches, with the uſual Solemnity, to Guildhall, where a magnificent Entertainment was provided, at which were preſent the great Officers of State, divers of the Nobility, Lords of his Majeſty's moſt honourable Privy Council, the Judges, and other Perſons of Quality and Diſtinction.

Whitehall, Oct. 20, 1744.

Whereas it has been repreſented to his Majeſty, That on Thurſday the 20th Day of September laſt, Twenty Sheep, the Property of Benjamin Banks the Elder, of Kenſington, Butcher, which were at Graſs in a Field near Kenſington Gravel Pits, were found killed, and the Fat taken out of them: And whereas on Tueſday the 9th Day of this Inſtant October, about Seven o'Clock in the Morning, Twenty-two Ewe Sheep, moſt of them in Lamb, belonging to George Gadby, of the Pariſh of Long Stewkley in the County of Bucks, Grazier, were found, in a Field at Cripp's Farm, in the Pariſh of Fryon Barnet, in the County of Middleſex, with their Throats cut, their Bodies opened, and all their Fat taken out, and carried away: His Majeſty, for the better diſcovering and bringing to Juſtice the Perſon or Perſons concerned in the Crimes aforeſaid, is pleaſed to promiſe his moſt gracious Pardon to any one of them, who ſhall diſcover his Accomplice or Accomplices, ſo as he, ſhe, or they may be apprehended and convicted thereof.

HOLLES NEWCASTLE.

General Poſt-Office, October 19, 1744.

Publick Notice is hereby given, to all whom it may concern, That the Mail for Flanders, which uſed to go out from this Office upon Monday Night, will not go out till the Tueſday Night of every Week for the Time to come, or till Orders ſhall be given to the contrary.

By Command of the Poſt-Maſter-General,

Geo. Shelvocke, *Secretary.*

General Poſt-Office, London, Sept. 22, 1744.

Poſt-Chaiſes between London and Portſmouth, by the Way of Hartfordbridge.

This is to acquaint the Publick, that the ſeveral Poſt-Maſters on the Road between London and Portſmouth, are ready to furniſh Gentlemen and others with Poſt-Chaiſes, ſafe, eaſy, and well ſecured from the Weather, upon as ſhort a Warning as for Poſt Horſes, at any Hour, either of the Day or Night. Gentlemen who have Occaſion to go Poſt on the above Roads, are deſired to apply to Mr. William Miller, Poſt-Maſter, at the White Bear in Piccadilly.

A Poſt-Chaiſe may be had at any of the Stages on the Portſmouth Road, to go Part, or all the Way, for one or more Stages, for thoſe who do not chuſe to travel in the Night.

N. B. All Gentlemen that travel in Poſt-Chaiſes of their own, upon the Roads, where Poſt-Chaiſes are already ſet up by the Authority of this Office, may be ſupplied with Horſes at the ſeveral Stages on thoſe Roads at the Rate of Nine Pence per Mile.

By Command of the Poſt-Maſter-General,

Geo. Shelvocke, *Sec.*

Cuſtom-

Cuſtom-houſe, London, October 25, 1744.

Whereas Information upon Oath has been given to the Hon. the Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, That James Liſh, of Aſhington in the County of Suſſex, Miller, Stephen Parſon, of the ſame, Labourer, Edward Parſon, of Chiltington, William Mills, William Bodger, and James Blondell, all notorious Smugglers, together with divers other evil diſpoſed Perſons, at preſent unknown, do ride in and about Aſhington and the Parts thereto adjacent in the County of Suſſex, armed with Fire Arms, Hangers, and other dangerous Weapons, to the great Terror of many of his Majeſty's Subjects in that Part of the Country, ſeveral of whom have been aſſaulted, beaten and wounded in a moſt cruel and barbarous Manner, ſo that the Lives of ſome of the Perſons ſo aſſaulted and beaten are deſpaired of, and the Lives of others are threaten'd; the Houſes of the ſeveral Perſons ſo attacked have been broke into, and the moſt violent Outrages committed therein, and Attempts have been made to ſet Fire to the ſame, under Suſpicion that they are aiding and aſſiſting in diſcovering the illicit Practices of the ſaid Offenders, and in protecting the Perſons of ſuch as do. The ſaid Commiſſioners of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, in order to bring ſuch Offenders to Juſtice, and the more effectually to put a Stop to ſuch outrageous and violent Proceedings, do hereby promiſe a Reward of Fifty Pounds to any Perſon or Perſons who ſhall apprehend the ſaid Offenders, or any or either of them, ſo that they may be dealt with according to Law: To be paid by the Receiver General of his Majeſty's Cuſtoms, on Conviction of any one or more of the Offenders,

Signed by Order of the Commiſſioners,
Wm. Wood, *Secretary.*

Briſtol, October 15, 1744.

Notice is hereby given to all Officers, Sailors, &c. belonging to the Southwell Privateer, lately commanded by Captain John Wingfield deceaſed, that a Dividend will be made on Thurſday Morning the 8th of November next, at the Coffee-houſe in the Square, on Account of the following Ships taken and retaken by her.

La Reine des Anges, from St. Domingo.

Duke of Argyll, Martin, and William, all three from Virginia.

L' Heureuſe Union, from Cadiz.

The Payments to continue every Monday and Thurſday till compleated.

General Poſt-Office, London, July 25, 1744.

Poſt-Chaiſes between London and Norwich, and London and Cambridge.

This is to acquaint the Publick, That the ſeveral Poſt-Maſters on the Road between London and Norwich, and London and Cambridge, are ready to furniſh Gentlemen or others with Poſt-Chaiſes, ſafe, eaſy, and well ſecured from the Weather, upon as ſhort a Warning as for Poſt Horſes, at any Hour, either of the Day or Night. Gentlemen who have Occaſion to go Poſt on the above Roads, are deſired to apply to Mr. Roberts, at the Black Bull in Whitechappel.

A Poſt-Chaiſe may be had at any of the Stages on the Norwich or Cambridge Roads, to go Part, or all the Way, for one or more Stages, for thoſe who do not chuſe to travel in the Night.

N. B. All Gentlemen that travel in Poſt-Chaiſes of their own, upon the Roads where Poſt-Chaiſes are already ſet up by the Authority of this Office, may be ſupplied with Horſes at the ſeveral Stages on thoſe Roads, at the Rate of Nine Pence per Mile.

By Command of the Poſt-Maſter-General,
Geo. Shelvocke, *Sec.*

The Governours of the Charity for the Relief of Poor Widows and Children of Clergymen, do hereby give Notice, that their General Annual Court, appointed by their Charter, will be holden on Thurſday the 8th Day of November next, at Three of the Clock in the Afternoon, at the Chapter Houſe in St. Paul's Church Yard, for the Choice of Officers for the Year enſuing.
Ste. Comyn, *Regiſter.*

Advertiſements.

*** All Sorts of ALMANACKS for the Year 1745, will be publiſhed together at Stationers Hall, on Tueſday the 20th Day of November 1744.

This Day is publiſh'd,

The third Edition, with Additions and Improvements,

(Price bound 1 s. 6 d.)

DR. BRACKEN's *Travellers Pocket-Farrier*; or, A Treatiſe upon the *Diſtempers* and common *Incidents* happening to Horſes upon a *Journey*, with the *Methods of curing* them. Alſo ſeveral *comparative* Obſervations in Reſpect to many Diſorders which affect *Mankind* as well as *Horſes*. Being very uſeful for all *Gentlemen* and *Tradeſmen* who are obliged to Travel the Countries.

Printed for B. Dod, at the Bible and Key in Ave-mary-lane, near Stationers Hall.

WHEREAS a Bill for Twenty Pounds, drawn on Richard Holmes, of Cateaton-ſtreet, London, Blackwell-Hall Factor, was left at his Houſe for Acceptance the Beginning of July laſt, and has never been called for; the Owner, giving a ſatisfactory Account of it, may have it paying the the Charge of this Advertiſement.

October 29, 1744.

PURSUANT to an Order of the Right Hon. the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, all the Creditors of George Morriſon, Eſq; a Lunatick, are required to come in forthwith before Edmund Sawyer, Eſq; one of the Maſters of the High Court of Chancery, at his Chambers in Lincoln's Inn, and prove their reſpective Debts, otherwiſe they will be excluded from receiving any Benefit by the ſaid Order.

WHereas a Commiſſion of Bankrupt is awarded and iſſued forth againſt John Crawford, of the Town and County of Haverford Weſt, Mercer, and he being declared a Bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the Commiſſioners in the ſaid Commiſſion named, or the major Part of them, on the 15th and 16th of November next, and on the 11th of December following, at Nine in the Forenoon on each of the ſaid Days, at the Houſe of John Corfield, being the Sign of the Talbot at the Croſs in the City of Worceſter, and make a full Diſcovery and Diſcloſure of his Eſtate and Effects; when and where the Creditors are to come prepared to prove their Debts, and at the ſecond Sitting to chuſe Aſſignees, and at the laſt Sitting the ſaid Bankrupt is required to finiſh his Examination, and the Creditors are to aſſent to or diſſent from the Allowance of his Certificate. All Perſons indebted to the ſaid Bankrupt, or that have any of his Effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to whom the Commiſſioners ſhall appoint, but give Notice to Mr. Thorneloe, Attorney, in Worceſter.

THE Commiſſioners in a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued forth againſt Thomas Ballantyn, of the City of Exon, Grocer, intend to meet at the Houſe of Thomas Atkey, called Atkey's Coffee-houſe, ſituate in the Serge-

market of the City of Exon, on the 29th Day of November next, by Three in the Afternoon, in order to make the laſt Dividend of the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate; when and where the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to do the ſame, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Dividend.

THE Commiſſioners in a Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded and iſſued forth againſt George Sharpe, of Whitecroſs-ſtreet, in the Pariſh of St. Luke, in the County of Middleſex, Dyer, intend to meet on the 8th Day of December next, at Three in the Afternoon, at Guildhall, London, in order to make a Dividend of the ſaid Bankrupt's Eſtate; when and where the Creditors who have not already proved their Debts, are to come prepared to do the ſame, or they will be excluded the Benefit of the ſaid Dividend.

WHereas the acting Commiſſioners in the Commiſſion of Bankrupt awarded againſt John Finch, of the Little Almory, in the Pariſh of St. Margaret Weſtminſter, in the County of Middleſex, Cabinet-maker, have certified to the Right Hon. Philip Lord Hardwicke, Baron of Hardwicke, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain, that the ſaid John Finch hath in all Things conformed himſelf according to the Directions of the ſeveral Acts of Parliament made concerning Bankrupts: This is to give Notice, that by Virtue of an Act paſſed in the fifth Year of his preſent Majeſty's Reign, his Certificate will be allowed and confirmed as the ſaid Act directs, unleſs Cauſe be ſhewn to the contrary on or before the 20th of November next.

THE under-mentioned Perſons claiming the Benefit of the Act lately paſſed for Relief of inſolvent Debtors, the following Notices have been brought to the Printer of the London Gazette, to be inſerted in this Paper, and are herein inſerted in Obedience to the ſaid Act.

Whereas William Whiſh, late of Jewin-ſtreet, in the Pariſh of St. Gyles Cripplegate, London, Victualler and Dealer, a Priſoner in the Fleet, London, charged at the Suit of me Matthew Leman, who hath this Day given Notice to the ſaid William Whiſh, that I require him to appear before the Juſtices at their next General Seſſions of the Peace at Guildhall, London, or Adjournment thereof, in order to deliver in upon Oath a Schedule of his Eſtate and Effects: The other Creditors of the ſaid William Whiſh are to take Notice, that they may come in for their diſtributive Share of his Eſtate and Effects, purſuant to the late Act of Inſolvency.

Dated the 30th Day of October 1744.

Matthew Leman.

The following Perſons being Fugitives for Debt and beyond the Seas on or before the firſt of January 1742, and having ſurrendred themſelves to the Keeper of his Majeſty's Priſon of the Fleet, London, hereby give Notice, that they intend to take the Benefit of an Act of Parliament paſſed in the Sixteenth Year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty King George the Second, intitled, An Act for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors, at the next General or Quarter Seſſions of the Peace to be held for the City of London, or at the Adjournment thereof, that ſhall happen next after thirty Days from the Publication hereof, viz. John Jones, late of the Pariſh of St. Paul Covent Garden, in the County of Middleſex, Vintner. James Hill, late of Tiverton in the County of Devon, Merchant. George Lee, late of the Pariſh of St. Andrew Holborn, in the County of Middleſex, Grocer. William Brown, late of the Pariſh of All-hallows Lombard-ſtreet, London, Shoemaker.

The following Perſon being a Priſoner for Debt in his Majeſty's Priſon of the Fleet, hereby gives Notice, that ſhe intends to take the Benefit of an Act of Parliament made in the Sixteenth Year of the Reign of his Majeſty King George the Second, intitled, An Act for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors, at the next General or Quarter Seſſions of the Peace to be held at the Guildhall of the City of London, in and for the ſaid City, or at the Adjournment thereof, that ſhall happen next after 30 Days from the Publication hereof, viz. Thomas Roberts, late of the Pariſh of Fewſtor, in the Foreſt of Knaresborough in the County of York, Slaytor.

The following Perſons being Fugitives for Debt, and beyond the Seas on or before the Firſt of January 1742, and having ſurrendred themſelves to the Keeper of Wood-ſtreet Compter, hereby give Notice, that they intend to take the Benefit of the late Act made in the ſixteenth Year of his preſent Majeſty, intituled, An Act for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors, at the next General or Quarter Seſſions of the Peace to be held for the City of London, or at the Adjournment thereof, which ſhall happen next after thirty Days from the Publication hereof, viz. William Howard, late of Sackvile Street, St. James's, Yeoman. Joel Hery, late of St. James Duke's Place, Chapman. George Moore, late of Stoverd in the County of Somerſet, Yeoman.

The following Perſon being a Fugitive for Debt, and beyond the Seas on or before the Firſt of January 1742, and having ſurrendred himſelf to the Keeper of the Poultry Compter, hereby gives Notice, that he intends to take the Benefit of the late Act of Parliament paſſed in the Sixteenth Year of the Reign of his Preſent Majeſty King George the Second intitled, An Act for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors, at the next General or Quarter Seſſions of the Peace to be held for the City of London, or at the Adjournment thereof, which ſhall happen next after thirty Days from the Publication hereof, viz. David Nagle, late of the Pariſh of St. James Weſtminſter, in the County of Middleſex, Mariner.

The following Perſon being a Fugitive for Debt, and beyond the Seas on or before the firſt of January 1742, and having ſurrendred himſelf to the Keeper of Ludgate, hereby gives Notice, that he intends to take the Benefit of the late Act of Parliament made in the Sixteenth Year of his preſent Majeſty's Reign, entitled, An Act for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors, at the next General or Quarter Seſſions of the Peace to be held for the City of London, or at the Adjournment thereof, which ſhall happen next after Thirty Days from the Publication hereof, viz. Richard Paine, late of the Pariſh of St. James Clerkenwell, Vintner.

The following Perſon being a Fugitive for Debt, and beyond the Seas on or before the Firſt of January 1742, and having ſurrendred himſelf to the Keeper of the

his Majeſty's Goal for the County of Berks, hereby gives Notice, that he intends to take the Benefit of the late Act of Parliament paſſed in the Sixteenth Year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty King George the Second, intituled, An Act for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors, at the next General or Quarter Seſſions of the Peace to be held at New Windſor, in and for the ſaid County, or at the Adjournment thereof, which ſhall happen next after Thirty Days from the Publication hereof, viz. John Stevens, late of Abingdon in the County of Berks, Huſbandman.

The following Perſon being a Fugitive for Debt and beyond the Seas on or before the firſt of January 1742, and having ſurrendred himſelf to the Keeper of the King's Bench Priſon in the County of Surry, hereby gives Notice, that he intends to take the Benefit of the late Act of Parliament, made in the Sixteenth Year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors, at the next General or Quarter Seſſions of the Peace to be held in and for the County of Surry, or at the Adjournment thereof, which ſhall happen next after Thirty Days from the Publication hereof, viz. Andrew Maſon late of the Pariſh of St. Paul Shadwell, Mariner.

The following Perſon being a Fugitive for Debt and beyond the Seas on or before the Firſt of January, 1742, and having ſurrendred himſelf to the Keeper of Whitechappel Priſon, hereby gives Notice, that he intends to take the Benefit of an Act of Parliament paſſed in the Sixteenth Year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty King George the Second, intitled, An Act for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors, at the next General or Quarter Seſſions of the Peace to be held for the County of Middleſex, or at the Adjournment thereof that ſhall happen next after Thirty Days from the Publication hereof, viz. William Eaton, late of Duke's Place, Dealer and Chapman.

The following Perſon being a Fugitive for Debt, and beyond the Seas on or before the 1ſt of January 1742, and having ſurrendred himſelf to the Keeper of the Marſhalſea Priſon in Southwark, in the County of Surry, hereby gives Notice, that he intends to take the Benefit of the late Act of Parliament made in the Sixteenth Year of the Reign of his Majeſty King George the Second, intitled, An Act for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors, at the next General or Quarter Seſſions of the Peace to be held for the County of Surry, or at the Adjournment thereof, that ſhall happen next after Thirty Days from the Publication hereof, viz. Joſhua Collins, late of Rotherhith, in the County of Surry, Ropemaker.

The following Perſon being a Fugitive for Debt and beyond the Seas on or before the firſt of January, 1742, and having ſurrendred himſelf to the Keeper of his Majeſty's Goal at Rocheſter, in and for the County of Kent, hereby gives Notice, that he intends to take the Benefit of the late Act of Parliament made in the Sixteenth Year of his preſent Majeſty King George the Second, intitled, An Act for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors, at the next General or Quarter Seſſions of the Peace to be held at Maidſtone in and for the ſaid County of Kent, or at the Adjournment thereof, which ſhall firſt happen next after Thirty Days from the Pubcation hereof, viz. Charles Pierſon, late of Maidſtone in the County of Kent, Blackſmith.

The following Perſon a being Priſoner for Debt in the Common Goal in and for the Burgh of Bury St. Edmund's, in the County of Suffolk, hereby gives Notice, that he intends to take the Benefit of an Act of Parliament paſſed in the Sixteenth Year of the Reign of his Majeſty King George the Second, intitled, An Act for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors, at the next General or Quarter Seſſions of the Peace to be held in and for the ſaid Burgh, or at the Adjournment thereof, which ſhall happen next after Thirty Days from the Publication hereof, viz. John Waters, late of Bury St. Edmunds, Taylor.

The following Perſon being a Fugitive for Debt and beyond the Seas, on or before the Firſt Day of January 1742, and having ſurrendred himſelf to the Keeper of the Goal belonging to the Corporation of Graveſend, in the County of Kent, hereby gives Notice, that he intends to take the Benefit of an Act of Parliament paſſed in the Sixteenth Year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty King George the Second, intitled, An Act for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors, at the next General or Quarter Seſſions of the Peace to be held at Maidſtone in and for the County of Kent, or at the Adjournment thereof, which ſhall happen next after thirty Days from the Publication hereof, viz. Thomas Watſon, late of Greenwich, Carpenter.

N. B. If any Perſon in the foregoing Liſt of Priſoners ſhall find, on the Peruſal of this Gazette, that there is any Error, ſuch Error ſhall, upon Notice, be rectified in the next Gazette Gratis.

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